

Pay Increases for 900 Local 135 Drivers Are Approved by U. S. Trucking Commission

MAHONEY SIGNS MANY AGREEMENTS FOR DRIVERS IN MUNCIE DISTRICT

One of the liveliest locals of Teamsters anywhere is No. 369 of the International Brotherhood, headed by D. E. Mahoney of Muncie.

Within the last month Mahoney and his business agents have obtained the following:

Renewal for a year of contract with the Mayflower-Hardesty Co.

Renewal for a year of contract with the Portland (Ind.) Forge Co.

Increase in pay and 40-hour week for members employed as heavy machine workers by the Delaware Trucking Co. of Muncie.

Good, substantial increase for Teamsters employed by various gravel companies in Anderson.

Substantial increase for employees of the Ready Mix Co. of Muncie and Anderson (subject to WLB approval).

Contract with French Steam Dry Cleaning Co., with increased commissions.

Vacations for City Freight

In addition a committee headed by Mahoney met with City Freight operators on the subject of vacations.

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Labor Wants U. S. Operate Job Bureaus

NELSON H. CRUIKSHANK

During the war the United States Employment Service with its system of over 1,500 local offices, supplemented by itinerant offices reaching into the remote sections of the country, has been the operating arm of the nation's manpower program.

Millions of workers have been recruited for the labor supply needed to man the greatest production job in history and to replace the nearly 12 million workers drawn into service with the armed forces. Controls have been exercised over the movement of workers,

(Continued on page 4)

SFL EXECUTIVE BOARD

MEETING AUGUST 24

Officers of the Indiana State Federation of Labor have arranged an executive board meeting at the Spaulding Hotel, Michigan City, beginning August 24, 1945, and remaining in session until all business is disposed of.

"Any state or local organization having any labor matters of importance that should be taken care of will be privileged to present them at this time. It should be remembered that our annual convention is definitely postponed," says the official statement.

Polk Evades Work Standard by WLB Delays

Two hundred and fifty men and women have been working under substandard conditions at the Polk Sanitary Milk Co. in Indianapolis for two and one-half years because the National War Labor Board has been too busy to compel the company to cease operating in violation of the federal law.

The company has been ordered by the Regional War Labor Board in Chicago to



C. E. DAVIS

maintain government standard conditions. But the company has appealed this decision to the national board in Washington, and the board has been too busy to review the case.

Meanwhile, the company has

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PAT MAHONEY

PAT HESS ELECTED TO SFL, URGES LOCALS AFFILIATE

Pat Hess, head of the Fort Wayne Teamsters, took occasion at the July meeting of the Indiana State Drivers' Council to thank the delegates for their support in his recent election as second vice-president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor.

Hess had been president of the Council for so many years that he could speak intimately, and one of the nice things he said was a tribute to his opponent.

Reciting the numerous benefits to be derived from membership in the State Federation of Labor, Mr. Hess urged the delegates to do everything within their power to encourage all unaffiliated AFL unions in Indiana to join the State Federation.

"I'm absolutely convinced," he said, "that when we stop shooting at Japan, certain elements will start shooting at organized labor, and right here in Indiana. The best way to

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CONCESSIONS WON BY E. J. WILLIAMS FOR CITY CARTAGE EFFECTIVE MAY 1

The Trucking Commission has approved a substantial increase in wages for 900 members of Teamsters' Local 135, Indianapolis.

All of the lucky 900 men are city drivers, helpers and dockmen, headed by Emmett J. Williams.

This new agreement is a two-year contract, arrived at after a series of conferences between committees representing Local 135 and the employers, and was submitted as an "agreed-on" case.

Congress Backs AFL Demands for Higher Pay

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24—Congress has moved in two major directions to correct the alarming shrinkage of take-home pay by lifting the wage rates of American workers. Developments were:

1. Seventy members of the House of Representatives signed a petition asking President Truman to permit increases in hourly rates of pay at least 20 per cent higher than the present limits of the Little Steel formula.

2. Legislation was introduced in both Houses of Congress providing for an immediate hike in minimum wages to 65 cents an hour with progressive increases up to a 75-cent floor in three years.

This legislation was sponsored by ten liberal Senators and by Rep. Frank Hook, who said that other members of the House would undoubtedly join him later in attaching their names to the bill.

The present floor for wages of workers engaged in interstate industry is 50 cents an hour under the Fair Labor Standards Act, which the new bill seeks to amend.

The House petition for general wage rate increases was announced by Rep. Hollifield of California and falls right in line with labor's demands.

Rep. Hollifield declared that the President would be asked "to revise" the present wage policy by executive order and "restore the original authority of the War Labor Board to approve or direct such wage adjustments as may be necessary and which will not substantially affect the cost of living."

"All the evidence of cutbacks, lay-offs, loss of overtime pay and, in the case of merchant seamen, a direct cut in the pay envelope, point to economic troubles right ahead unless the present national wage policy is revised to permit an increase of at least 20 per cent in the basic pay rate in order to keep

(Continued on page 4)

SOLDIERS' POSTWAR PLANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—About 75 per cent of the men in the Army worked for an employer before joining the service, and about 68 per cent definitely plan to take jobs after discharge, according to a survey of postwar plans of troops made by the Information and Education Division, Army Service Forces.

The contract, as approved by the Trucking Commission of the War Labor Board, is effective May 1, 1945, to April 30, 1947. Its provisions include retroactive pay from May 1 and, according to Emmett J. Williams, secretary-treasurer of the union, these payments will be made between July 28 and September 1 of this year.

Assurance also has been given to the members that the new scale will be effective in the current payroll period.

Wage scales are differentiated for various classifications of workers, including six-wheel drivers, four-wheel drivers, dockmen, greasers and switchers, and are graded also for those working the first three months, four to 12 months, and after 12 months.

"All other conditions of the (previous) contract will remain the same," says a bulletin issued by the union July 27.

Representing the union in the negotiations, with Mr. Williams, were Fred

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No Little Steel For Corporations

How the nation's corporations have profited with war orders and the Little Steel formula is indicated in a statement just released to the press by Chester Bowles, administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

The statement is based upon a study of financial statements of 1,120 leading American corporations.

It indicates that even after paying all taxes the industrialists have screamed so loudly about their profits for the first

(Continued on page 3)



Hollywood swim stars appearing in the Beverly Hills Aquacade, outstanding event of the Seventh War Loan drive, at which \$26 million in War Bonds were sold.

The Indiana Teamster



Office of Publication, 28 West North Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Published Monthly Under the Sponsorship of
INDIANA STATE DRIVERS' COUNCIL

Entered as second-class matter January 27, 1942, at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Indiana, under the act of August 24, 1912.

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One Year in Advance \$1.00
Six Months in Advance50
Bundle Copies (10-copy minimum)02 1/2

Address All Communications to the Editor.

Vol. IV

No. 11

Our Congress

The House of Representatives has recessed for the summer. The Senate is expected to follow suit shortly. With the 79th session of Congress heading for vacation, this appears to be an appropriate time to review the work it has done thus far.

High on the credit side must be placed the accomplishments of Congress in the international field. The Senate has ratified the San Francisco Charter binding the United Nations to act for the preservation of world peace. Coupled with congressional approval of the Bretton Woods Monetary Agreement, this action marks a historic abandonment of American isolationism. The American Federation of Labor, which endorsed both the charter and the Bretton Woods pact, is highly pleased by the outcome.

On domestic issues, the record of this Congress is somewhat spotty. We take off our hats to the lawmakers for adopting legislation giving almost two million government employees their first basic pay increase in more than twenty years. That was constructive. Also labor wishes to commend Congress for defeating all attempts to enact a compulsory labor draft. Events have proved the wisdom of the American Federation of Labor's opposition to such legislation. In fact, Congress deserves a boost for refusing to approve any anti-labor bills at this session.

But there is another side to this picture. Congress has failed dismally to provide for human needs in the reconversion program. It has endangered the situation of millions of war workers who may be laid off by cutbacks by postponing action on President Truman's urgent recommendations for increasing unemployment compensation. It hasn't lifted a finger to advance the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security amendments, designed to safeguard the nation's health. It failed to approve the Norton Bill which would permit the Labor Department to wage a campaign against preventable industrial accidents.

These are some of the pros and cons on the record of the 79th Congress to date. Labor is grateful to Congress for its constructive achievements and hopes it will hasten to correct its errors of omission when it gets back on the job next October. —Lewis G. Hines.

A Good Bill

Six Senators have introduced a bill in Washington, endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, designed to carry out President Truman's recommendations for more adequate unemployment compensation during reconversion.

While Congress rushed enactment of a reconversion measure which will give big corporations tax relief to the tune of five billion dollars so they will have ready cash for reconversion, the new bill to meet human needs during the same period is destined to go over until Congress comes back to work in October. When the House of Representatives recessed until the fall, action on the unemployment compensation was necessarily postponed.

Senator Kilgore of West Virginia said he was joined in sponsoring the new measure by Senators Wagner, Murray, Guffey, Thomas (of Utah) and Pepper.

Commenting on the bill, AFL President William Green said it will meet emergency needs and therefore should be enacted, but he pointed out that it does not provide the long-term basic improvements in social security which "are so sorely needed" and which are included in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill.

The emergency measure provides that the Federal Government shall supplement state funds so that persons now earning \$50 a week or more may get a maximum of \$25 a week for 26 weeks in any one year when unemployed. Those earning less than \$50 a week would get lower compensation.

War Not Over Yet

By RUTH TAYLOR

The war is not over. It has only shifted its base. And we must not, in relief at the victory in the West, slacken our efforts. Our loyalty to our own demands that we keep everlastingly on the job. Not duty but love must drive us on.

Sure, it's only natural to keep one eye on the future. We know that we have our families to take care of, and that the longer we wait to get into peacetime jobs, the harder it will be. But for every one of us who stops now to get in on our future, some boy overseas will have NO future at all. Do we want ours at that price?

The best way out is always through. The best way to finish up this war is to work all out to wind it up speedily and to make peace come the sooner. As the Saginaw Labor News said recently: "We have no right to conduct ourselves as to weaken in any manner the forces of our nation in its war against the powers of darkness. We have no individual rights that are not in some sense modified by the demand for collective might and victory."

It is just the principle of unionism applied to our current problems. No one man has a right to jockey for advantages that all cannot have. No one man has a right to hold down his fellow men by his own self-interests.

It doesn't make any difference what the other fellow does. To be sure, there are some employers—and some labor men as well—who are more concerned with their own self-interest and their future profits than they are in finishing the war. But, thank God, these are precious few!

Don't spare the last punch. The Japanese won't be out until they are counted out. We have seen, again and again, our triumphant progress stalled. Let's be sure it isn't stalled because of the work we didn't do, because we were too busy looking ahead to see the task just before us.

If we want peace and a prosperous future both for our fellow workers and for ourselves, comprised as we are of all races, nationalities and creeds, the first step in its establishment is the complete and inescapable defeat of those who instinctively resort to war as an instrument of their policy. And to accomplish that end, WE must supply the sinews of strength for that complete defeat.

To conclude with the words of a great leader—Victor Olander—"God be with them as they fight, and God be with us as we work."

SAY, LISTEN!

For the rest of this year, the AFL presents each Saturday evening at 6:45 p. m., EWT, over the nation-wide network of the American Broadcasting Company a radio news-magazine, featuring the latest news at home and abroad and special reports by expert commentators on important labor problems. This program is listed in the radio columns of your newspaper as "Labor-U. S. A." Our own subtitle for the program is "The American Federationist of the Air." Don't miss these bright, newsy broadcasts! Listen every Saturday night!

We Mourn Our Loss



COURTESY LABOR REPORTS

IN THE KNOW WITH KOKOMO

By O. B. CHAMBERS

Negotiations covering the people in Armour Creameries at Rochester for their new agreement has been completed and an agreed-on agreement is now up to the War Labor Board for final approval.

After a long period of time and various appeals, the War Labor Board has granted us full compliance on our first contract with the General Tire & Rubber Co., with a nice increase for the employees and retroactive pay dating back to March 27, 1944.

We have opened negotiations on our contract covering the drivers and men of the Shell American Bulk Plant at Kokomo and have also opened up the contract covering the dockmen and drivers for the National Cylinder of Logansport.

The John Dehner Co. has finished their road job on road 18 and we now have the Bonetrager Co. working on a road-widening job between Rochester and Peru on road 31.

We have had a lot of visitors in our office, and Merle Browning, who worked for Mike Mascari and was confined to a German prison camp, is now home in Kokomo convalescing on a 78-day leave.

We have heard from our ex-vice-president, Ivan Frazier, who is in Cairo, Egypt, and have received many pictures from him, showing the life some of these boys lead there.

We also have heard from Sgt. Gene Maddox, who was wounded and spent considerable time in the hospital in England and are glad to hear that he is now up and about again.

Most all the boys from Local 759 are taking their vacations. Therefore, at a recent meeting it was decided that there will be no general meeting held until the first Saturday in October, at which time we hope to see a large turnout.

A nice meeting was held in Wabash, July 21, at which time a large number of members took the obligation in our organization.

We are still working and hoping that we will have good news for our members concerning the Willett Co. and the settling of the case.

The most recent men leaving for service from this local are: Simon Denny, Elmer Harper, Gilbert Nicholson, Fred Behny, M. E. Hiner and Leon Sands.

Richmond Local 691 Says Hello

By JAMES K. KATZ

The next regular meeting of Local 691 will be on the second Saturday of August at 8 p. m. in the Eagles Annex on South Seventh Street.

Local 691 has just received the approval of WLB for an increase for drivers of Bursley & Co., with pay retroactive to February 1, 1945.

Also have approval for an increase for city cartage drivers and one for the warehouse men, both classifications to have a week's vacation with pay for one year's service.

Had a letter from Brother Chas. Feaster saying he didn't make the Navy, but sure got in the Infantry. His address is Pvt. Chas. Feaster, 35971853, Co. F, 232d Bn., Camp Blanding, Florida.

Quite a few men from the service are on their old jobs, and we are mighty glad to have them. Also Wayne Watkins, who was wounded in action.

KEEP FAITH WITH THEM!

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

POLK MILK UNION VICTIM OF WLB DELAY

Davis of Local 188 Demands Government Work Standards

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gotten away with its defiance of the government order because its workers have considered it their patriotic duty to remain on the job in performance of war-essential work, according to C. E. Davis, president of Teamsters' Local 188, bargaining agent for the 250 employees.

(Davis and his union associates also are committed to remain on the job until V-M Day, which in union parlance means Victory over the Milk Trust.)

Supplying milk to restaurants and war industries of Indianapolis is war-essential work. The Polk Company has piously pounded this fact into the workers' ears since March, 1943, when they first joined the Teamsters' Union. The Polk Company has declared in writing, when advertising in local newspapers, that it is engaged in a war-essential industry.

It is only when arguing against meeting government standards of employment, imposed on war-essential industries, that the Polk Company denies any connection with the war effort. It is as free of any affiliation with the war effort as a black market, say its counselors, though not in this particular language.

In its duplicity the company was upheld at one time by the Regional Board in Chicago. But not for long. The Board changed its decision on rehearing and ordered the company to abide by the law and grant standard conditions to the 250 workers.

These conditions included:

- Maintenance of membership;
- Cheek-off;
- Seniority rights;
- Steward recognition;
- Vacations with pay.

This is the decision which the company has appealed and which the National War Labor Board has not found time to consider. In its appeal the company protests against all provisions except that granting vacations.

The 2½ Years

History of the Teamsters' fight to obtain standard working conditions for the 250 Polk Milk Company employees dates back to a series of negotiations between the union, represented by President Davis and Lynnville G. Miles, counsel, and company representatives, which started in March, 1943.

Failure to reach an agreement brought in local representatives of the Conciliation Service of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The federal conciliators held meetings on March 22, April 1 and April 13, and in the end, failing to obtain an agreement, referred the case to the U. S. Commissioner of Labor, with recommendation that it be certified to the War Labor Board.

On June 2 the U. S. Department of Labor ruled that the company is engaged in a war-essential industry and certified the case to the WLB.

November 5 the case was transferred to the Trucking Panel of the Regional WLB in Chicago.

January 18, 1944, the case was heard in Chicago, and the Regional Board, in a split decision of two to four, ruled out the case as "inappropriate for the exercise of the Board's jurisdiction."

Following this the union appealed and after waiting until March 28, 1945, obtained a new verdict, granting its demands as stated.

Pat Hess Urges Locals Affiliate

(Continued from page 1)

build up our defense is to combine on a solid front. We'll need all of the intelligent organization we can get and the State Federation offers that organization."

Election of Mr. Hess to the State Federation of Labor was announced in the monthly bulletin published by that organization, which stated:

"The Board of Tellers met in the office of the Indiana State Federation of Labor on July 6, 1945, and canvassed the votes which had been cast by the membership affiliated with the Federation during the month of June."

"The results show Brother Alton P. Hess elected by a comfortable majority over the present incumbent, Brother D. B. Evans."

"Brother Hess will assume the office of second vice-president beginning January 1, 1946, and will serve for a period of two years."

53 New Kinds of Rubber

The U. S. Rubber Co. developed 53 new types of synthetic rubber during 1944.

It is also producing a new family of liquid plastics which, when combined with spun glass or other fabrics, is equal in strength to steel.

These new resins, the company says, will provide stronger building materials for prefabricated housing, stronger and lighter luggage, and lighter furniture which will be impervious to dampness.

JOBLESS PAY FOR VETS

In Indiana, since September 16, 1944, 4,810 claims have been made by veterans of this war for readjustment allowances payable under Title V of the GI Bill of Rights, according to figures released by Noble R. Shaw, director of the Employment Security Division.

Corporations' Wartime Profits High Above Peacetime Level

(Continued from page 1)

six months of 1944 were far above peacetime levels.

"These new figures, grouped industry by industry, are being released," Bowles said, "because they refute so emphatically statements by some critics of price control that OPA policies have worked general financial hardships on business."

"This study shows that average profits, industry for industry, range from earnings, by a bare handful, only slightly in excess of industries pre-war profits to earnings 10 and 12 times what was realized by the industries before the war."

"For corporations of all sizes in all fields, Department of Commerce studies show profits before taxes in 1943 were about 2½ times greater than in pre-war 1939. Even after the payment of high wartime taxes, 1943 earnings were more than double earnings after taxes in 1939."

"In 1944, profits before taxes continued to rise above the record-breaking 1943 level. And earnings after taxes in 1944 were about the same as in 1943, despite the increased tax rates."

"In the first quarter of 1945, corporate profits in general, both before and after taxes, were slightly below the corresponding quarter last year, but profit of most price-controlled industries continued to rise. Even after taxes, profits in most price-controlled industries have risen without interruption. This continuing uptrend in the profits of industries under price control results from the steady increase in their volume of production during a period when the output of strictly war industries has tended to level off."

"Some critics of price control, while agreeing that corporate profits have increased, state that small business firms have suffered. On the contrary, according to the Department of Commerce, profits of unincorporated manufacturing, wholesale, retail and service businesses almost doubled between 1939 and 1944. In addition, independents in all retail trade fields accounted for as large a proportion of total sales in 1944 as in 1939."

"There are, of course, a few companies still operating in the red. And other companies whose

general position is profitable are losing money on some items. But when we hear about these cases we must weigh them against the little-known fact that, based on reports to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, in pre-war 1936-39 nearly 60 per cent of all corporations—large and small—were in the red. The sales of companies operating at a loss in 1936-39 accounted for at least 25 per cent of the total of sales in that period."

"All available figures show that during the period of wartime price control American business, even after the payment of all taxes, has been more prosperous than during any other period in our history."

"OPA pricing policies put a floor under the earnings of an industry by providing that price increase will ordinarily be made if industry-wide earnings go below the average of 1936-39. Our pricing policies on individual products in multiple-line industries provide for price adjustments where necessary to prevent out-of-pocket loss to the industry on the product."

"The greatly increased wartime profits of American business have been due to a large extent to increased volume, which, in the great majority of cases, has more than compensated for the increases in some costs."

"If we are to achieve full production and full employment in the reconversion and postwar years, this high level of volume must continue. Startling proof of this fact lies in the study by the Department of Commerce, which indicates that if we achieve only our 1940 level of production, between 15 and 19 million people would be out of work. This, in effect, would mean a breakdown of our entire economic system."

"During the immediate reconversion period, some businesses will, of course, be under heavy pressure. The expenses of reconversion, however, are more than provided for by an increase of 20 billion dollars of corporate reserves against an estimated reconversion expense of roughly 5 billion dollars. Once reconversion is complete and a high level of production is again established, unit costs will be further lowered by increased labor productivity, lower selling costs, and technological improvements developed by the ingenuity of American business men."

Here's What Labor Did in Another War for Liberty—The Revolution

THE Story of Labor

DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, THE MERCHANTS AND THE BIG LANDOWNERS WERE DIVIDED. AS MANY WANTED TO REMAIN UNDER ENGLISH RULE AS TO BREAK AWAY. BUT THIS WAS NOT THE CASE WITH THE WORKERS AND MECHANICS. THEY BACKED THE REVOLUTION 100%. THEY DEMAND CERTAIN INALIENABLE RIGHTS... THE RIGHTS OF LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS. TO GAIN THESE RIGHTS THEY FOUGHT AND DIED. WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER THEY KEPT ON FIGHTING. THIS TIME FOR BETTER PAY, SHORTER HOURS, DECENT WORKING CONDITIONS, AND THE RIGHT TO VOTE. WITHOUT OWNING A LOT OF PROPERTY OR PAYING A POLL TAX....

A MEETING ROOM INSIDE A TAVERN, 1775...

FELLOW MECHANICS OF NEW YORK! SONS OF LIBERTY! BRITISH SOLDIERS KILLED AMERICANS AT LEXINGTON! WHO'S FOR FIGHTING!

I'M WITH YOU!

THESE GREASY FELLOWS WILL DRAG US INTO TROUBLE!



SO PULL WE DOWN ALL TYRANNY!

WE KNOW NO BETTERS! SET OUT OF OUR WAY!

FORBEAR THIS VIOLENCE. LET YOUR BETTERS HANDLE THIS!



VALLEY FORGE....

YOU'RE BRAVE SOLDIERS! WHAT ARE YOUR NAMES!

PATRICK SULLIVAN SIR! I USED TO BE A TAILOR!

WE COULD USE SOME OF PAT'S CLOTHES NOW, SIR! I'M HYMAN LEVY, PRINTER



WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER NEW YORK HELD AN ELECTION....

I WANT TO CAST MY VOTE FOR CLINTON FOR GOVERNOR!

SO DO I!

THESE FELLOWS CAN'T VOTE, CLERK! THEY DON'T OWN ENOUGH ASSESSABLE PROPERTY!



THE FIRST STRIKE IN AMERICA TOOK PLACE IN PHILADELPHIA, 1786....

OUTRAGEOUS!! WHO-EVER HEARD OF SUCH WAGES? I'LL PAY IT, BUT I'M RUINED!

WE DEMAND 16 A WEEK!



BUT THE SECOND STRIKE OF CARPENTERS IN 1791 WAS LOST...

YOU'LL STARVE FIRST! YOU'VE BEEN LISTENING TO A BUNCH OF FOREIGN AGITATORS!

SHORTER HOURS 12 HRS. A DAY IS ENOUGH



Jack Alderman

MAHONEY'S DRIVERS GET GOOD CONTRACTS

Deer Creek Co. All Organized

(Continued from page 1)

tions. Operators agreed to grant two weeks' vacation with pay to three-year or longer drivers, but some of them wanted the vacations to start next year, instead of in 1945. The union held out for this year, and so all the three-year or longer City Freight Teamsters get two weeks with pay as of now. Those of shorter service get one week, as called for in the contract signed by the union.

The four beer distributors of Muncie and the two distributors of Anderson have signed agreements for another year, with a good increase.

The Schuffman Furniture Store in Marion has renewed its contract for another year.

SALESMEN DRIVERS OF THE DEER CREEK DAIRY COMPANY OF MARION ARE 100 PER CENT ORGANIZED. CONTRACT IS NOW BEING NEGOTIATED. THIS IS THE COMPANY THAT WAS ON STRIKE IN MARION SEVERAL YEARS AGO WITH THE PRODUCERS CREAMERY. THE OLD-TIMERS ARE SURE TO REMEMBER THIS STRIKE. MAHONEY AND HIS MARION REPRESENTATIVE, MR. THOMAS, HELD JUST ONE MEETING WITH THE DRIVERS AND SIGNED THEM UP AT THAT TIME. ALL MEMBERS IN MARION ARE ASKED TO SUPPORT THIS COMPANY.

HARNES, HALLECK VOTE FOR INFLATION

(International Laundry Worker) Ninety-five congressmen attempted on June 30 to increase the cost of your food, your rent and your clothes and to put you at the mercy of the profiteers by killing the Office of Price Administration. The OPA is the only protection you have against the profiteers. The OPA keeps the costs of your food, clothes and rent under control.

Remember these men at election time. Remember how they tried to take the food off your table and the clothes off your back.

INDIANA

Representatives Forest A. Harnes, Charles A. Halleck.

Fort Wayne Teamsters Buy \$10,000 War Bond

FORT WAYNE — Pat Hess, secretary-treasurer of the Truck Drivers' Union, Local 414, recently handed a check for a \$10,000 War Bond to F. G. Schoettler, the Allen County War Finance Committee solicitor. The check brought the union's total War Bond holdings to \$32,000.

In making the purchase Mr. Hess stressed the necessity for unions to buy War Bonds. "As union members, we recognize our duty in the Seventh War Loan drive," he said. "Our big responsibility is to keep our fighting men supplied with more of the tools of war, for these are being used up at a terrific pace now."

CONGRESS PETITIONS HIGHER WAGE RATES

(Continued from page 1)

up mass purchasing power and avoid sowing the seeds of a disastrous depression in the immediate future," he asserted.

"We urge all members of Congress to sign this petition."

The Wage-Hour amendments fall short of labor's policy because of a provision which would start overtime pay after 44 hours in the first year, 42 hours in the second year, and 40 hours after that. Union leaders could not see why the present standard 40-hour week should be thus set back.

The wage provisions of the bill were generally considered acceptable by labor. While setting an immediate rock-bottom floor of 65 cents an hour, the measure would permit industry committees operating under the Wage-Hour Division to increase the minimum up to the 75-cent level by voluntary action before the date set for general application.

Sponsors of the bill in the Senate included Senators Mead, Pepper, Wagner, James Murray, Guffey, Kilgore, Elbert Thomas, Magnuson, Chavez and Francis J. Myers.

Pulliam Wins Mighty 7th



EUGENE C. PULLIAM

For the first time in any war loan drive—World War I or II—Hoosiers were faced with a fight to the finish in order to make their \$167,000,000 individual war bond buying quota.

Indiana began the final week of the Seventh War Loan drive approximately \$40,000,000 short of the goal. Always before, at this point in previous drives, the state had been "over the top" or so near the goal that a last-week buying surge was unnecessary.

"This time, we need war bond buyers in droves," said Eugene C. Pulliam, state chairman of the war finance committee. "Ours has been a perfect record. We must keep it so."

And Indiana did—with the help of labor!

Labor Wants U. S. to Operate State Employment Bureaus

(Continued from page 1)

encouraging such movement in some instances and practically prohibiting it in others.

The instruments of such control—statements of availability, controlled hiring, controlled referral or priority referral—have frequently been a source of irritation to American workers who have enjoyed the tradition of free and unhampered movement from one job to another or from one place to another without having to have the permission or approval of some government official.

This irritation sometimes finds expression in general dissatisfaction with the employment service and even at times in a readiness to dispense with the whole system.

Control Necessary

Responsible leaders of American labor, however, recognized that these controls were in the main a part of the stern necessities of total war.

In fact, the leaders of organized labor sat on the National Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission along with leading representatives of industrial management and agriculture and helped devise these controls, making sure at the same time that they were not of such nature as to undermine the strength of labor organizations and that adequate means of appealing from the decisions of the government offices were provided.

The wartime manpower job done largely through the employment service could never have been done had the country not had a national system of public employment offices. In fact, every time during the last 30 years when this country has been faced with a national employment problem the necessity of a national system of employment offices has been apparent.

It was so in 1918 when the first United States Employment Service was established to meet the manpower needs of World War I.

It was so in 1933 when unemployment gripped the nation. In response to the need of that period the defunct employment service was revived by the Wagner-Peyser Act.

It was so in 1942 when the President found it necessary to request

the various states into whose control the service had drifted to permit its nationalization to meet war needs.

With the end of the war against Japan millions of discharged war workers and veterans will be seeking peacetime employment. They will want to know where the jobs are that are the best for them in terms of their training and experience, including the experience they have had in war production and the training they have received while serving in the armed forces.

This will constitute a national problem just as much as war production was a national problem.

It is a problem that will require the continued guidance of policy councils of management, labor and agriculture.

It is a problem that will require unified action on a national scale.

It will require an agency that can work cooperatively in serving employers seeking workers and workers seeking jobs. This will mean, of course, that the employment service itself will need to shift over from being an agency of control to one organized to serve. Among other things it will have to learn better how to work with and through the labor unions. That's why organized labor believes it should be located in the U. S. Department of Labor.

It will require an agency that has access to information on jobs from all over the country which it can make available to every local office where workers will be seeking job information. It will need also to keep a watch on developing trends in industry so it can provide training agencies and apprenticeship services with indications as to future needs.

Organized labor in the United States is convinced that this job cannot be done by the fifty-one separate agencies responsible to the forty-eight states, the territories, and the District of Columbia.

That's why organized labor is vigorously backing Sections 7 and 8 of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill (S. 1050, H. R. 3293) which provides for a national agency adequately equipped to meet the postwar employment problem of the nation. It is the opinion of labor that such an agency is essential to the over-all task of maintaining full employment so vitally necessary to our national well-being.

Indianapolis City Cartage Drivers Get Wage Increases

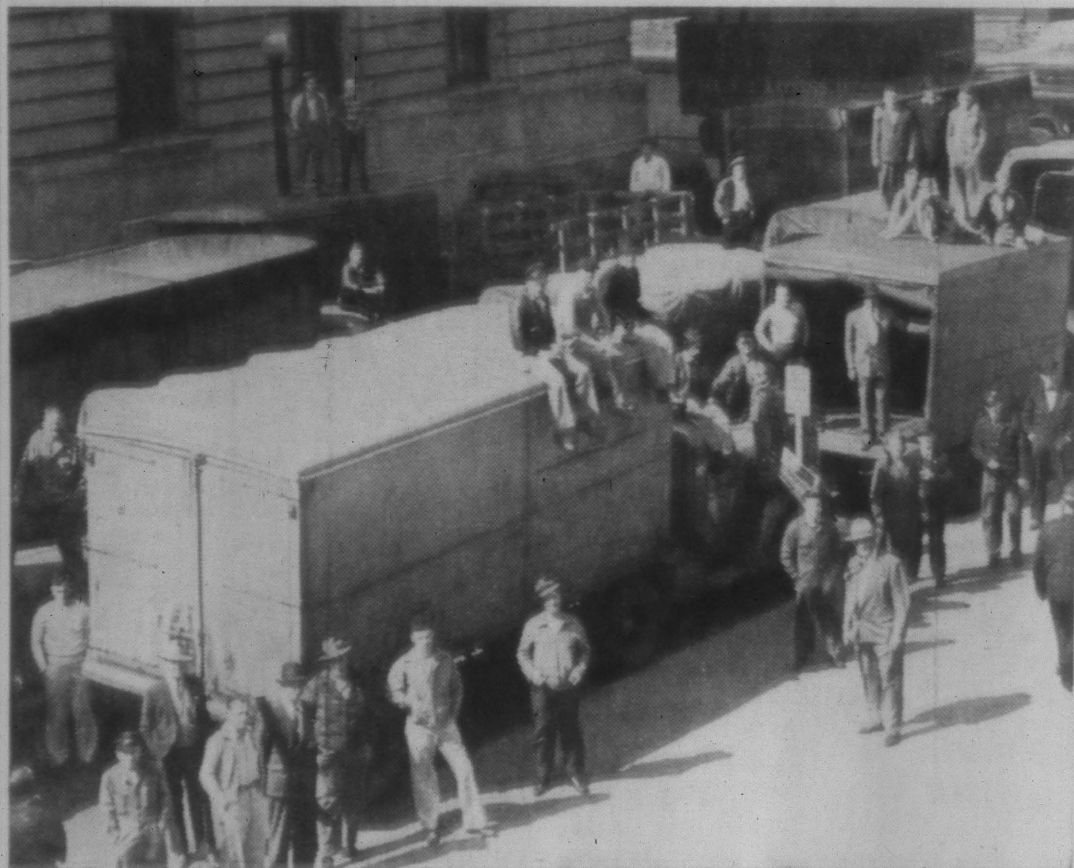
(Continued from page 1)

Marshall, union president; Anderson Lee, Herbert Taylor and Jesse McClure. The employers' committee comprised K. G. Foster, R. G. Phelps, F. O. Ellis, John Brennan and F. W. Auckly.

Three Other Cases

Another large group of Local 135 members are to be affected by three cases which the union has just submitted to the Trucking Commission. The union has filed Form 10 for approval of agreements reached with the Indiana Farm Bureau, Universal Beverage Co. and Central Transfer and Storage Co.

These agreements call for increased wages and improved working conditions for Teamsters employed by the three concerns, according to Mr. Williams. All were agreed-on cases, he said.



Here are some of the city cartage men, members of Teamsters' Local 135, who received pay increases in the recent agreed-on case approved by the Trucking Commission. The picture was snapped in front of Union Headquarters, 28 West North Street, recently, when the Teamsters assembled to work all their Sunday collecting bundles in the United National Clothing drive. Emmett J. Williams, their union leader, is shown in the right foreground.

How U. S. Labor Helps Win War

The numbers of weapons and munitions produced by union members and other American war workers and furnished to the Army and 40 allied nations by Army Ordnance were disclosed in Washington, D. C., on the 133rd anniversary of the Army's Ordnance Department.

From Pearl Harbor to May 16, over 43 billion rounds of rifle and machinegun bullets have been turned out, more than 5,000 rounds for every man in the Army, it was revealed. Over one billion artillery projectiles, more than 17 million rifles and pistols, nearly three million machineguns, and approximately 600,000 artillery weapons, have been produced.

WOMEN WANT TO KEEP WORKING IN INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor has just released the first of the survey it is making in war production centers to see how many women want to go on working after the shooting stops.

It shows that three out of every four in the Detroit area plan to continue and that with 85 per cent of them it is a matter of necessity, rather than choice.